

III.—New Genera and Species of Reduviidæ
from Borneo. By E. BERGROTH, M.D.,
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IN the present paper I describe four new genera and fifteen new species of Bornean *Reduviidæ*, which I have received from the Sarawak Museum for study. All the localities mentioned in this paper are in Sarawak, North-west Borneo. The types of the species are deposited in the University Museum, Helsingfors, where they will be safely preserved, and at the same time available for study. Judging from the large proportion of new and interesting species examined from the Sarawak Museum collections, many more interesting novelties are likely to be found in that rich country, and further diligent collecting is much desired.

Subfam. ZELINÆ.

Panthous ectinoderoides, n. sp.

Niger, annulis duobus articuli primi antennarum et macula transversa ad angulos apicales segmentorum abdominis flavis, gula ac pronoto fusco-testaceis, pectore ferrugineo-testaceo, ventre (limbo laterali postice fortiter dilatato excepto) sanguineo, atomis nonnullis corii, macula ejus apicali interiore, macula antica mesopleurarum maculisque ventris in series binas utrinque ordinatis (binis in quoque segmento, interiore ad marginem basalem, exteriori ab hoc margine paullo remota) albo-farinosis, pedibus nigro-pilosis, coxis, trochanteribus basique femorum sanguineis, cetera parte femorum plus minusve infuscata vel nigricante, tibiis cum tarsis nigris, genibus anticis late sordide eburneis, annulo subapicali femorum posteriorum obscure eburneo. Caput parce erecte, in parte postoculari superiore longius et densius nigro-pilosum, articulo primo antennarum secundo triplo longiore. Pronotum subæque longum ac latum et hemelytris ad basin multo latius, pone angulos apicales rotundatos tuberculo obtuso præditum, lobo antico præterea utrinque antice et postice tuberculis nonnullis obtusis instructo, lobo postico fortiter rugoso, antice carinis duabus obtusis instructo, angulis lateralibus rectis, parte lobi pone angulos laterales jacente parte ejus antica fere triplo longiore, marginibus lateralibus posticis subbisinuatis, processu postico lævi, tuberculo magno

transverso et utrinque tuberculo multo minore instructo. Hemelytra apicem abdominis nonnihil superantia. Femora in dimidio apicali et tibiæ in dimidio basali trinodosa, pilositate in nodis densiore et subfasciculata. Long. ♀ (sine membr.) 29·5 mm.

Limbang.

Allied to *P. theseus*, Bredd., but differently coloured and with differently sculptured pronotum. The white mealy spots to the corium and to the under side are probably developed only in fresh specimens.

Endochus sericatus, n. sp.

Luteo-testaceus, tomento adpresso sericeo albido vel dilute flavente tectus, maculis nonnullis lobi antici pronoti et parte apicali prolongata corii nudis, ventre multo minus dense sericeo et utrinque maculis denudatis in seriem ordinatis prædito, clypeo, capite superne pronotoque fusciscentibus vel nigricantibus, parte prolongata corii fusco-testacea, membrana fusco-umbrata, ventre apicem et latera versus vage infuscato, femoribus apice fuscis. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, spinis postantennalibus acutis, articulo primo antennarum capite, pronoto scutelloque unitis paullo longiore. Pronotum angulis apicalibus obtuse tuberculatum, lobo postico disco inermi, spina angulorum lateralium acuta, extus et levissime retrorsum directa, marginibus lateralibus posticis pone hanc spinam acute dentatis, angulis posticis late breviter lobulatis. Scutellum præter tomentum adpressum erecte pilosum, pone carinam V-formem subito declive et triangulariter productum. Long. ♀ (sine membr.) 21·5 mm.

Kuching.

Allied to *E. albomaculatus*, Stål, but much larger, with the scutellum more longly produced, and the fifth abdominal segment not ampliatly rounded at the base.

Endochus ærifer, n. sp.

Nitidulus, piceo-nigricans, rostro toto et femoribus posterioribus basin versus fusco-testaceis, membrana cupreo-violacea. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, spinis postantennalibus acutis (antennæ desunt). Pronotum parce breviter pilosulum, angulis apicalibus obtuse tuberculatis, lobo postico transversim ruguloso, disco inermi, angulis lateralibus in spinam brevem extus productis, marginibus lateralibus posticis pone hanc spinam acute dentatis, angulis posticis breviter lobulatis. Scutellum sat longe erecte

pilosum, carina V-formi instructum, pone hanc fortius declive et in spinam horizontalem triangularem brevem sed apicem metanoti superantem productum. Hemelytra glabra, ante medium constricta, apicem abdominis nonnihil superantia, cellula discoidali corii parva, latitudine sua paullo longiore, antice venula valde obliqua terminata. Abdomen (♂) hemelytris angustius, ante medium constrictum, apicem versus æqualiter clavato-rotundatum, latitudine maxima in medio segmenti quinti sita. Long. ♂ (sine membr.) 15·3 mm.

Kuching.

Structurally allied to *E. albomaculatus*, but subglabrous and quite differently coloured, with the scutellum more longly produced at apex, and the abdomen somewhat differently formed.

HAPLOLESTES, nov. gen.

Corpus oblongum. Caput horizontale, pronoto subæque longum, pone antennas inerme, parte anteoculari et postoculari æquilongis, hac antice illa vix altiori, e supero visa retrorsum sensim angustata, e latere visa basin versus convexo-declivi, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis paullo longius remotis, articulis primo et secundo rostri subæque longis, illo parte anteoculari capitis longiore, medium oculi attingente, antennis ab oculis atque ab apice capitis fere æque longe insertis, articulo primo capite paullo longiore. Pronotum leviter declive, lobo antico impressione media longitudinali continua instructo, ad hanc utrinque oblongo-elevato, latera versus utrinque rugis binis longitudinalibus prædito, lobo postico antico duplo longiore et duplo latiore, disco ab apice paullo ultra medium late levissime impresso, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, marginibus lateralibus posticis totis usque ad angulos laterales reflexis, sed hos non ambientibus neque ibidem prominulis, angulis posticis haud prominulis, margine basali subrecto, haud reflexo. Scutellum elevatione Y-formi instructum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullum superantia, corio angulo suo apicali cellulam externam membranæ superante, cellula discoidali angusta, parallela, latitudine saltem triplo longiore, parte membranæ pone cellulas sita cellulis unitis longitudine æquali, cellula interiore exteriori multo latiore. Abdomine lateribus integrum, æqualiter rotundatum. Femora antica ceteris paullo crassiora, minute parcius subseriatim granulata, postica apicem abdominis non attingentia; tibiæ anteriores femoribus subæquilongæ, posticæ femoribus paullo longiores.

I have founded this genus on a trivial looking insect which I am unable to place in any hitherto described genus. It differs from *Sphodronyttus*, Stål, by the structure of the head, the long and narrow discal cell to the corium, and by the reflected posterior pronotal lateral margins, which do not surround the lateral angles; from *Sphactes*, Stål, it is distinguished by the structure of the rostrum. *Sphactes* (with *Lissonyctes*, Stål, as subgenus) I regard as generically distinct from *Sphedanolestes*, Stål, as did Stål himself in 1870.

Haplolestes rugicollis, n. sp.

Ochreo-testaceus, capite (gula excepta) et lobo antico pronoti (angulis apicalibus exceptis) fusco-ferrugineis, pectore fusco-nigro (exceptis parte posteriore propleuræ, macula postica mesopleuræ acetabulisque omnibus), antennis, rostro pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis. Articulus primus antennarum secundo plus duplo longior. Pronotum longitudine sua paullo latius, angulis apicalibus breviter subconice oblique prominulis, lobo postico granulato-ruguloso, angulis lateralibus parum eminulis. Long. ♀ 10·8–12 mm.

Matang.

Biasticus moultoni, n. sp.

Nitidus, niger, capite subtus, parte ejus anteantennali etiam lateribus et superne (clypeo interdum excepto) basi-que capitis, lobo postico pronoti, parte apicali prolongata corii ac segmentis ventris secundo, tertio, sexto genitalique (hoc non semper) luteis, membrana (parte basali usque ad apicem cellulæ interioris fusca excepta) vitrea, macula magna rotundata opaca alba ad marginem anteriorem (intra partem prolongatam corii) ornata, antennis fuscis, articulo earum primo, rostro pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis, parte apicali femorum interdumque etiam parte basali tibiæ nigræ vel piceæ. Caput pronoto æque longum, articulo primo rostri parte anteoculari capitis non-nihil longiore, articulo primo antennarum capiti et lobo antico pronoti unitis æque longo, secundo primo triplo brevior. Pronotum longitudine sua paullo latius, ad marginem apicalem fascia angusta dense breviter ochreo-sericea angulos ipsos minute tuberculatos liberos relinquente præditum, elevatione antica lobi postici fere usque ad basin humiliter continuata, angulis posticis vix prominulis. Prosternum antice utrinque ochreo-sericeum. Abdomen

rotundatim sat fortiter reflexo-dilatatum. Femora apice subito angustata. Tibiæ anticæ superne paullo ante apicem dente armatæ. Long. ♂ 9 mm., cum membr. 11 mm.

Var. : lobus posticus pronoti maxima parte niger, solum impressione longitudinali intrahumerali lutea.

Kuching and Matang Road.

At once distinguished from the other species by the striking colour of the membrane, the dull white patch of which conspicuously stands out against the vitreous ground surface, especially when the hemelytra are spread.

IXOPUS, nov. gen.

Corpus breve, robustum. Caput latitudine sua vix duplo longius, parte anteoculari breviter conica, postoculari anteoculari duplo longiore, ab oculis ad collum brevem rotundato-angustata, oculis magnis, sed ultra latera partis postocularis parum prominulis, e latere visis oblique ovalibus, e supero visis latitudine duplo longioribus, ocellis magnis, quam oculis paullo minus distantibus, rostro fere in plano horizontali marginis superioris oculorum inserto, articulis primo et secundo subæque longis, illo medium oculi haud attingente, antennis paullo intra angulum anticum oculorum insertis, articulo primo capite paullo longiore et secundo tertioque subæquilongis unitis etiam longiore. Pronotum capite sesqui longius, longe ante medium transversim impressum sed parum constrictum, lobo antico medio percurrenter profunde impresso, ante medium fortiter declivi, angulis apicalibus tuberculo minuto instructis, lobo postico antico medio fere triplo longiore, parum declivi, angulis lateralibus obtusis, anguste rotundatis, haud prominulis, marginibus lateralibus posticis et basali rectis, obtusatis, nec depressis nec reflexis, angulis basalibus obtusis, non prominulis. Scutellum triangulare, nec tumidum nec carinatum, sed pone medium transversim impressum, apice leviter sursum vergente. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longe superantia, cellula discoidali corii latitudine duplo longiore, cellula interiore membranæ basi exteriori latiore, vena cellulam exteriori extus terminante prope basin introrsum sinuato-curvata, hac cellula angulum apicalem corii superante, medium membranæ attingente. Abdomen lateribus rotundatum, integrum, spiraculis majusculis, ad basin segmentorum approximatis. Pedes pilositate, in tibiis posterioribus longa et densa, humorem viscidum exsudante vestiti, femoribus anticis et posticis

subæque longis et crassis, illis leviter curvatis, concavitate sursum vergentibus, his ante apicem nodosis, apicem abdominis non attingentibus, tibiis femoribus multo longioribus, anticis fortiter, posterioribus leviter curvatis, his fusiformiter incrassatis, e medio crassiore apicem et basin versus angustatis, tarsis graciliusculis, unguiculis dentatis.

This curious genus is not nearly allied to any described form. I place it near *Graptoclopius*, Stål, though it differs from that genus by many characters. It has the *facies* of a small *Apiomerus*, and the legs are, as in the *Apiomerinæ*, clothed with long hairs secreting a viscid fluid. I possess another undescribed neotropical genus of *Zelinæ* showing the same peculiarity of having the legs clothed with sticky hairs.*

Ixopus apiomeroides, n. sp.

Nitidus, piceo-niger, lineola angusta longitudinali partis postocularis capitis, articulo primo rostri, annulis duobus articuli antennarum primi annuloque angusto apicali articuli tertii, lobo antico pronoti, scutello, corio, margine laterali abdominis, segmentis tribus primis ventris, macula transversa media segmenti ejus sexti, annulo apicali femorum anticorum, submediano femorum posticorum subapicalique tibiaram posticarum luteis, pectore segmentoque genitali masculo fusco-testaceis, membrana leviter umbrata. Caput (præsertim subtus), pronotum scutellumque dense breviter nigro-pilosa, pilositate in lateribus partis postocularis capitis multo longiore. Corium præcipue in venis brevissime fusco-puberulum. Pilositas tibiaram posteriorum in basi et apice multo parciore et brevior. Long. ♂ 10, 5 mm., cum membr. vix 13 mm.

Lawas.

Subfam. APIOMERINÆ.

Amulius bipustulatus, n. sp.

Ferrugineo-testaceus, capite superne (collo excepto), antennis, articulo ultimo rostri, scutello (apice calloso

* It is generally understood that the sticky fluid, with which the hairs of the legs and venter of the *Apiomerinæ* (at least the females) are covered, is exuded by the insects themselves, and Champion, who has collected vastly in Central America, states this as a fact (Biol. Centr. Amer., Hem. Het., ii. p. 231). Annandale, however ('Fasciuli Malayenses, Zool.,' i. p. 263), has made the following observation on one of the Malaccan *Apiomerinæ*: "Feeds on the sticky exudation of certain jungle trees, and is usually covered with this substance." As the *Reduviidæ* as a rule prey upon other insects, the former theory seems more probable, although it must be borne in mind that, according to R. M. Dixon's observations, vegetarians are more common among the *Reduviidæ* than is generally supposed.

excepto), corio (parte basali excepta), apice tibiaram anticarum, tibiis posterioribus totis tarsisque omnibus nigris, connexivo fusco-nigro, macula transversa basali segmentorum hujus flavida, macula subangulosa et subcallosa ad marginem apicalem corii prope angulum basalem anteriorem cellulæ discoidalis exterioris membranæ eburnea, membrana atro-cœrulea, pectore medio et femoribus posterioribus apicem versus infuscatis. Caput lobo postico pronoti æque longum, subtus, in lateribus postocularibus et ad orbitam superiorem oculorum dense breviter ferrugineo-pubescentibus, parte interoculari carina humili longitudinali puberula instructa, parte postoculari anteoculari cum oculis paullo longiore, rostro basin capitis vix attingente, articulo primo antennarum diametro longitudinali oculorum sat multo brevioribus, dimidio suo apicem capitis superante, articulo secundo capiti æquilongis, tertio secundo duplo brevioribus, quarto tertio subæquilongis. Pronotum præsertim in spinis apicalibus et marginibus lateralibus dense breviter ferrugineo-pubescentibus, illis acutis, subporrectis, medium partis postocularis capitis haud attingentibus, basi media profunde sinuata, fundo sinus arcuato. Hemelytra (♀) basin segmenti genitalis dorsalis attingentia. Abdomen ad angulos apicales segmentorum secundi et tertii obtuse levissime prominulum, segmento ultimo ventrali feminae medio duobus præcedentibus unitis subæque longo. Long. ♀ 19 mm.

Matang.

Seems to be allied to the Ceylonese *A. viscus*, Dist.,* but the antennæ are differently constructed and uniformly black, the rostrum and apical spines to pronotum are not black, &c.

Subfam. REDUVIINÆ.

Inara sphecoidea, n. sp.

Nigro-cœrulea, leviter subnitida, limbo interno apicalique corii et area maxima centrali membranæ atris, opacis, marginibus lateralibus anticis posticisque lobi postici pronoti et clavo opaco castaneis, fascia obliqua exteriori subapicali corii eburnea, connexivo supra et subtus luride testaceo, spina scutelli et segmentis quattuor mediis ventris rufis, macula magna sublaterali segmenti quinti densissime albo-sericea, basi antennarum, margine postico propleuræ

* Distant's specific name "*viscus*" can possibly be maintained, though the English "viscous" is *viscosus* in Latin.

et mesopleuræ, acetabulis parteque inferiore femorum omnium et tiliarum anteriorum pallide flaventibus. Caput longe albo-pilosum, parte interoculari medio longitudinaliter profunde sulcata, oculis magnis, parti postoculari capitis æque longis, maxime prominentibus, fere substylatis, levissime sursum directis, supra planum partis interocularis elevatis, antennis e basi articuli secundi apicem earum versus sensim gracilescentibus, articulo primo parti postoculari cum oculo subæque longo, secundo primo tertia parte longiore. Pronotum parce albo-pilosum, lobo antico leviter sculpto, lobo postico in dimidio basali et intra humeros sublævi, in dimidio apicali transversim leviter rugoso et impressione media longitudinali parum profunda uniseriatim fortius punctata instructo, angulis lateralibus dente brevi armatis. Scutellum longissime radiatim et pectus longe dense adpresse albo-pilosa. Corium adpresse parcius breviter albido-pilosulum. Abdomen hic et illic albo-pilosum, angulis apicalibus segmenti quarti obsolete prominulis, his angulis segmenti quinti in dentem brevem acutum productis. Pedes pilis longis albis fuscisque intermixtis parcius vestiti, fossa spongiosa tiliarum anticarum circiter quartam partem earum occupante. Long. ♀ 14 mm., cum membr. 16 mm.

Kuching.

Quite differently coloured from *I. flavopicta*, Stål, to which it is allied.

Psophis rubra, n. sp.

Rufa, breviter haud dense ochraceo-pilosa, scutello fusco-ferrugineo, membrana pallide fusca, articulis duobus ultimis antennarum et tarsi ochraceis. Caput pronoto paullulo longius, parte anteoculari superne transversim convexa, haud carinata, oculis leviter prominulis, articulo primo rostri marginem posticum oculorum attingente, articulo primo antennarum parte anteoculari capitis multo brevior, secundo primo paullo plus quam duplo longiore. Pronotum longitudine sua media fere dimidio latius, lobo postico antico paullo longiore, medio anterie late leviter impresso, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, vix prominulis. Scutellum apice leviter recurvum. Prosternum antice medio bi-impressum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, corio dense minutissime punctulato. Tibiæ posticæ femoribus cum trochanteribus æque longæ, saltem in mare basin versus incrassatæ. Long. ♂ 12 mm.

Kuching.

Akin to *P. consanguinea*, Dist., but anteocular part of head

without the longitudinal obtuse ridge, basal joint of antennæ shorter, scutellum and antennæ differently coloured.

N.B.—The genus *Erythrosphodrus*, Reut., is identical with *Psophis*, Stål. Reuter overlooked Stål's genus probably because it is not included in Stål's key to the genera.

NANNOLESTES, nov. gen.

Caput pronoto subæque longum, ante oculos oblique deorsum productum, parte anteoculari et postoculari subæquilongis, hac retrorsum rotundato-angustata et in collum brevem constricta, transversa (sine collo), jugis apice tumidulis, oculis mediocribus, leviter prominulis, e supero visis latitudine longioribus, e latere visis oblique subreniformibus, orbita posteriore infra medium levissime sinuata, ocellis maxime appropinquatis, rostro a gula distante, articulis duobus primis subæque longis, antennis paullo ante medium orbitæ anterioris oculorum insertis, articulo primo apicem capitis attingente, secundo primo plus duplo longiore, articulis duobus ultimis capillaribus. Pronotum lateribus fortius constrictum, anterius fere perpendiculariter declive, angulis apicalibus sub angulo recto anguste rotundatis, vix prominulis, lobis subæque longis, antico convexo, sculpto, sed impressione longitudinali destituto, postico leviter declivi, medio longitudinaliter impresso, lateribus rectis, fortiter convergentibus, angulis lateralibus spina armatis, margine postico medio rotundato, declivi, sed summo margine angustissime depresso, parte marginis ante basin corii sita laminato-depressa. Scutellum lateribus inerme, apice in spinam longam semierectam acutam productum. Processus prosternalis altus, postice acute subspinuliformiter fortiter recurvus, marginibus antice in tuberculum parvum productis. Meso- et metasternum medio carinata. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, cellula interiore membranæ basi exteriori multo latiore, elongato-triangulari, medium cellulæ exterioris paullum superante, hac e basi per dimidium basale dilatata, deinde angustata, apice subrotundato-angulata, angulum apicalem corii perlonge superante, parte membranæ pone cellulas sita cellulis unitis plus quam quadruplo brevioribus. Abdomen lateribus integrum, rotundatum, subtus fortiter convexum, vagina femine brevis, sed ultra apicem abdominis apiculato-producta. Pedes leviter distantes, coxis anticis medium mesosterni superantibus, trochanteribus anticis tumidis, femoribus anticis modice, mediis leviter incrassatis, posticis ceteris paullo longioribus, tibiis anterioribus femoribus æquilongis, pos-

ticis his paullo longioribus, anticis subtus biseriatim minute spinulosis, apice fossa spongiosa brevi instructis, tarsis longis, gracilibus, posticorum articulo tertio secundo longiore.

Allied to *Pasiropsis*, Reut., but distinguished by the spinulous fore tibiæ, the anteriorly much less produced margins of the prosternal process, the shorter middle joint of the hind tarsi, and by having the ocelli much less apart and the posterior margin of the pronotum laminately depressed over the base of the corium. The venter is probably carinated near the base, but the described specimen is pierced by the pin at this place.

Nannolestes rubicundus, n. sp.

Nitidulus, subglaber, rufus, antennis (articulo primo glabro excepto) pilosulis, marginibus processus prosternalis sat longe et dense erecte ochraceo-setosis, margine laterali corii breviter fimbriato, vitta mesocorii, endocorii clavique ac membrana fuscis. Caput subtus setis perpaucis e granulis minutissimis ortis præditum. Lobus posticus pronoti in fundo impressionis mediæ transversim rugulosus, spina angulorum lateralium brevi, oblique retrorsum et sursum vergente. Spina scutelli huic ipso fere æque longa. Segmentum ultimum ventrale feminae medio tribus præcedentibus unitis æque longum. Spinulæ tibiæ anticarum setulam, nonnullæ setam longiorem gerentes. Long. ♀ 7 mm.

Kuching.

PHAUROLESTES, nov. gen.

Caput pronoto brevius, ante oculos oblique deorsum subconico-productum, parte anteoculari et postoculari (sine collo) e latere visis æque longis, hac transversa, longitudine sua (sine collo) duplo et dimidio latiore, oculos extus paullulum superante, retrorsum fortiter rotundato-angustata et in collum brevem subito transeunte, oculis haud prominulis, sed magnis, saltem in mare per tota latera capitis extensis, e latere visis reniformibus, orbita posteriore profunde sinuata, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis minus distantibus, rostro a gula distante, articulis duobus primis subæque longis, antennis mox intra partem superiorem oculorum insertis, articulo primo capite brevior, secundo primo plus dimidio longiore. Pronotum longitudine paullo latius, lateribus constrictum, angulis apicalibus tuberculo instructis, lobis medio subæque longis,

impensione media lobi antici percurrente, in lobum posticum latius continuata, margine postico hujus medio rotundato, deinde usque ad angulos laterales rotundatos haud prominulos obliquato. Scutellum lateribus inerme, apice in spinam gracilem vix recurvam productum. Processus prosternalis postice non recurvus. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, cellula interiore membranæ oblongo-triangulari, medium cellulæ exterioris non attingente, hac basi cellula interiore multo angustiore, usque ad apicem cellulæ interioris fortius dilatata, deinde subparallela, in axi longitudinali membranæ jacente, apice rotundata, angulum apicalem corii longe superante. Alæ apicem abdominis nonnihil superantes. Abdomen lateribus leviter rotundatum, integrum, ventre transversim convexo, per segmenta duo prima medio carinato. Pedes antici et postici leviter, medii magis distantes, coxis anticis medias attingentibus, femoribus anticis sat fortiter incrassatis, subtus rectis, inermibus, supra convexis, femoribus posticis anterioribus longioribus, apicem abdominis paullum superantibus, tibiis femoribus subæquilongis, anterioribus fossa spongiosa instructis, tarsis longis, gracilibus, posticorum articulo primo perbrevis, tertio ceteris duobus unitis æque longo.

Allied to *Allæocranum*, Reut., but readily distinguished by the structure of the head.

Phaurolestes pusus, n. sp.

Lævis, subnitidus, obscure testaceus, ochraceo-pilosus metapleuris transversim rugulosis, hemelytris opacis, his et pronoto fuscis. Discus lobi antici pronoti utrinque lineola impressa præditus. Segmentum sextum ventrale maris medio duobus antecedentibus unitis nonnihil brevius. Fossa spongiosa tibiaram anticarum trientem harum occupans. Long. ♂ 6·3 mm., cum membr. 7·8 mm.

Kuching.

Subfam. PETALOCHIRINÆ.

Lisarda tuberculipes, n. sp.

Subglabra, nigra, hemelytris fuscis, apice spinæ anticæ capitis, maculis duabus rotundatis occipitis, maculis duabus basalibus postice confluentibus pronoti, marginibus hujus lateralibus posticis maxima parte, scutello (apice spinæ excepto), abdomine, antennis, rostro pedibusque luride testaceis, articulo primo antennarum et ultimo rostri fusco-ferrugineis, dimidio apicali segmentorum

connexivi nigro, maculam testaceam includente, ventre nigro-variegato (limbo laterali subimpicto excepto) et ad apicem segmentorum quattuor ultimorum macula oblonga media nigra notato, annulo parum distincto dimidii basalis apiceque articuli secundi antennarum, coxis anticis, ima basi annulisque tribus femorum anteriorum, parte plus quam dimidia apicali femorum posteriorum (annulos duos obscure testaceos includente), annulis tribus apiceque tibiæ anteriorum, annulis duobus apiceque tibiæ mediarum annuloque dimidii basalis tibiæ posteriorum fuscis. Caput inter antennis spina compressa e latere visa superne horizontali armatum, articulo secundo antenarum primo nonnihil longiore, tertio primo paullo brevior, rostro pubescente, articulo ultimo glabro. Pronotum æque longum ac latum, linea longitudinali impressa media fere percurrente præditum, præsertim in lobo postico rugosum, lateribus subrectum, angulis apicalibus subacutis, parum prominulis, angulis lateralibus dente armatis. Scutellum medio longitudinaliter impressum, lateribus tuberculo acuto armatum, apice in spinam semirectam scutello ipso fere æquilongam productum. Abdomen apicem hemelytrorum aliquantum superans, angulis apicalibus segmentorum acute dentato-prominulis. Femora anteriora subtus tuberculis duobus (uno medio, altero in dimidio apicali), postica tuberculo uno in dimidio apicali instructa; fossa spongiosa tibiæ anteriorum quartam earum partem occupans. Long. ♂ 13 mm.

Santubong.

Allied to *L. annulosa*, Stål, but it is quite differently coloured, the apical angles of the abdominal segments are toothed, and the spines of the femora are replaced by tubercles.

Subfam. STENOPODINÆ.

Campsocnemis longicollis, n. sp.

Gracilis, pallide testacea. Articulus primus rostri marginem posticum oculorum attingens. Pronotum capite plus quam dimidio longius et latitudine sua basali duplo longius. Hemelytra basin segmenti ultimi dorsalis attingentia. Abdomen maris apice utrinque in lobum elongato-triangularem subacutum ceteræ parti segmenti æquilongum et latitudine sua basali triplo longiorem productum, his lobis extus parallelis, intus serrulatis. Femora antica subtus spinis breviusculis omnibus subæque longis armata; tibiæ anticæ levissime curvatæ, supra et subtus setulosæ,

haud spinulosæ; tarsi antici (sine unguiculis) tibiis triplo breviores; unguiculi antici longissimi, curvati, tarsis fere æque longi. Long. ♂ 16 mm.

Kuching.

More slender than *C. bipuncticollis*, Stål, the only species hitherto known, and at once distinguished by the shorter rostral basal joint, the much longer pronotum, the quite differently shaped male abdominal apical lobes, the lack of long spines to the fore femora, the much less curved and not spinulous fore tibiæ, the twice longer anterior claws (which are longer than in any other Reduviid with which I am acquainted), and the uniform pale colour with almost no black points.

C. bipuncticollis, described from the Philippine Islands, also occurs in Borneo (Kuching); in the female, which was unknown to Stål, the abdomen is broadly subtruncate at apex.

Sastrapada insecticeps, n. sp.

Pallide lurido-testacea, capite præsertim subtus, pectore lateribusque pronoti et ventris infuscatis, lobo postico pronoti vitta media pallide fusca ad basin saturate fusca notato, hemelytris ad basin cellulæ interioris membranæ macula rotundata nigricante in cellulam discoidalem corii extensa signatis, membrana pallide fusco-irrorata et vittis nonnullis fuscis hic et illic interruptis notata, disco ventris albo-testaceo, vittis sex percurrentibus fusco-nigris ornato, vittis duabus mediis in medio segmenti penultimi conjunctis, coxis nigricantibus, femoribus fuscis, hic et illic testaceo-notatis, basi apiceque tibiæ omnium et annulo antemediano tibiæ anteriorum fuscis. Caput basi profunde triangulariter incisum, ante incisuram nec impressum nec lævigatum, parte præoculari postoculari et oculo unitis nonnihil longiore, subtus lateribus inermi, articulo primo antennarum parti anteoculari capitis æque longo. Pronotum capite tertia parte longius et latitudine sua basali duabus tertiis partibus longius, apice quam basi duplo angustius, pone marginem subtumidum apicalem transversim subcurvato-impressum, lateribus subrectis, angulis lateralibus posticis tuberculo obtuso instructis, margine basali ante scutellum recto, ante basin hemelytrorum levissime obliquato. Hemelytra (♀) medium segmenti penultimi dorsi abdominis superantia. Coxæ anticæ basin prosterni haud attingentes; femora antica fortius incrassata, subfusiformia, pronoto æque longa et latitudine

quadruplo longiora, spinulis parvis eorum nigris, majoribus albis, apice nigris. Long. ♀ 20 mm.

Kuching.

Readily distinguished from the allied species by the basally deeply incised head, the short basal antennal joint, and the shorter, more strongly incrassated fore femora.

Aulacogenia exannulata, n. sp.

Fusca, ochraceo-variegata, vena cellulam discoidalem extus terminante, vitta hujus cellulæ antice ultra cellulam extensa ac macula magna apicali membranæ partem apicalem cellulæ exterioris partesque adjacentes extracellulares occupante albis. Caput pronoto parum brevius, parte anteoculari ad basin antennarum quam basi sua paullo angustiore, pone antennis spina vel tuberculo omnino destituta, carinis gulam excavatam extus terminantibus pone oculos retrorsum fortius convergentibus, articulo primo rostri marginem anticum oculorum subattinente, antennis impictis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimo connatis. Pronotum lateribus nonnisi levissime et latissime sinuatum, lobo postico utrinque nonnihil extra lineam mediam rugis binis approximatis percurrentibus ochraceis prædito, area ejus laterali etiam ochracea, angulis lateralibus in tuberculum obtusiusculum leviter eminulis. Scutellum linea media impressa apicem haud attingente præditum, lateribus basin versus rotundatis. Pedes parce et obsolete ochraceo-variegati, trochanteribus anticis basi intus tuberculo instructis, tibiis omnibus nonnihil dilatatis, subtus rectis, supra arcuatis, tarsis nigricantibus. Long. ♀ 16 mm.

Kuching.

Distinguished from *A. acutangula*, Stål, to which it is closely allied, by the differently sculptured, laterally less acutely prominent pronotum, the conspicuous white markings of the hemelytra, and by the antennæ and legs being almost uniformly dark fuscous without pale annuli. The lateral margins of the pronotum in *acutangula*, as represented in Stål's figure, are much more deeply sinuate behind the middle than in *exannulata*, but these sinuosities are probably exaggerated in the figure, as they are not mentioned in the description.